

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 878

Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1942

## RUBBER FOR CLOSURES RESTRICTED

### Order Prohibits its Sale and Use for About Forty Groups of Products

In order to prevent a sharp increase in the use of rubber for closure purposes by manufacturers of foods which can no longer be packed in tin, the War Production Board on April 9 prohibited the use of rubber on containers for packaging more than 40 groups of products, effective in 30 days.

Beginning ten days from April 9, the order (M-119) prevents the purchase or use of any rubber product or compound for the manufacture of glass jar closures for the listed products. Manufacturers, in addition, may not sell to packers, after ten days, any rubber closures unless the purchaser certifies that they will not be used in violation of the order.

The regulations do not prevent the use of closures for products on the prohibited list if such closures were completely manufactured prior to the effective date of the order or within the ten-day grace period, and if such closures are not usable for other products.

According to officials of the Containers Branch, exclusion of rubber closures from the designated list of foods will save about 300 tons of rubber a year, a figure which will be increased as a result of further similar prohibitions to be made from time to time.

It is expected that animal food, macaroni, spaghetti, and the whole fruits and vegetables named on the prohibited list, which appears as Table I in the text of the order, are thereby excluded from the use of glass as a container, unless research enables such foods to be packed without use of a rubber sealing closure.

Coffee, pickles, peanut butter and the other products are in no way excluded from glass by the order, because they can be packed in glass under closures such as waxed paper

(Continued on page 6944)

## PURCHASES FROM 1942 PACKS

### Statements Issued Clarify Amounts to be Charged Against Reserved Percentages

Instructions issued under date of April 6 by J. S. Knowlson, Director of the Division of Industry Operations, War Production Board, formally place in operation the plan of procuring canned foods reserved by canners under Conservation Order M-86-a that was announced in last week's issue of the INFORMATION LETTER. This announcement, which was made by J. Howard Hamilton, administrator of Order M-86-a, informed canners that all purchases of canned foods to be charged against canners' M-86-a quotas will be negotiated by field buyers and the three central quartermaster depots from which these buyers will operate.

Issuance of the instructions was necessary to make the procurement plan conform to the provision of paragraph (c) (1) of Conservation Order M-86. This paragraph of the order states that "there shall not be calculated as part of the canned foods required to be set aside by this paragraph, canned foods delivered to any government agency when not so allocated to such agency by the Director of Industry Operations." The instructions, pursuant to this provision, allocate to the War Department the entire percentages of the 1942 packs to be reserved by canners. They further provide that the War Department, in turn, will assign contracts for canned foods to the other government agencies according to their expressed requirements. The text of Conservation Orders M-86 and M-86-a appeared in the LETTER of March 14.

M-86-a and instructions issued under its provisions relate to canned foods packed in 1942. Purchases by government agencies, through their established procurement methods, of foods not packed in that period are not chargeable against the percentages to be reserved from the 1942 pack.

(Continued on page 6944)

## PEA AND TOMATO FUTURES INVITED

### FSCC Asks for Offers at Prices Announced Dec. 19; Pork Program is Expanded

In accordance with the canned tomato and pea production programs released by the Department of Agriculture on December 19, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation on April 10 announced that it would receive offers from canners for the future delivery of grade C tomatoes and peas. The prices that will be accepted by the Corporation are the same as those announced by the Department on December 19—95¢ per dozen for No. 2 cans of tomatoes and \$1.10 per dozen for No. 2 cans of peas, Alaskas or Sweets. FSCC will pay \$1.20 per dozen for No. 2½ cans and \$4.25 for six No. 10 cans grade C tomatoes while canners submitting accepted offers will receive \$5 for six No. 10 cans of grade C Alaska or sweet peas. Offers of either tomatoes or peas are limited to the respective can sizes for which prices are stated above.

These two purchase programs of FSCC are continuing invitations in that canners may submit offers each week for the sale of tomatoes until August 15 and offers for the sale of peas until July 1. Offers submitted will be subject to acceptance, in whole or in part, not later than Wednesday of the following week.

The tomatoes or peas purchased by FSCC are to be delivered during a 60-day period elected by the offeror. However, the delivery period elected may not begin earlier than August 15 for tomatoes or July 15 for peas and it must end

before December 31, 1942, in the case of either product. The canner also is required to state a daily rate of delivery.

Tomatoes or peas accepted by FSCC under these two announcements are to be packed in corrugated cases.

Accompanying the announcements are notices to canners that make clear that these proposed purchases of tomatoes and peas are not subject to Supplementary Order M-86-a of the War Production Board. Details of this notice are published in full elsewhere in the LETTER.

To meet the urgent requests of Allied Nations, the Department of Agriculture is expanding its purchase program for pork and pork products. Beginning this week, packers operating under Federal inspection have been asked to offer for sale to FSCC at least two-fifths of their production of pork cuts and canned pork and two-thirds of their production of lard and hog casings. This action has been taken to assure the availability of sufficient quantities of pork products to meet Lend-lease requirements during the late spring and early summer months.

#### **PURCHASES FROM 1942 PACKS**

(Concluded from page 6943)

With its announcement on April 10 that offers would be received for canned tomato futures (as reported elsewhere in this issue of the LETTER) the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation included the following notice to canners:

On March 13, Conservation Order M-86 and Supplementary Order M-86-a were issued by the War Production Board stating the percentage of each canner's 1942 pack of canned tomatoes which must be reserved for the requirements of governmental agencies for use by our armed forces and for other defense needs.

These orders issued by the War Production Board are designed to enable all canners to participate equitably in supplying certain canned foods which must be obtained for our war effort. Each canner must contribute his share and set aside a specified percentage of his 1942 pack of canned tomatoes, consisting of designated grades and can sizes as prescribed by the WPB. The expansion program of the Department of Agriculture is designed to encourage a larger production of canned tomatoes in 1942 and the enclosed announcement by the FSCC to purchase future goods for future delivery is made available to canners who wish to make such sales.

Sales of future goods to the FSCC in connection with this announcement may not be calculated as part of the canned tomatoes required to be set aside for governmental use under Conservation Orders No. M-86 and No. M-86-a. The FSCC will accept all quantities other than those which must be reserved by the canner under Conservation Orders No. M-86 and No. M-86-a offered to it in accordance with the Department's expansion program announced by the Secretary of Agriculture on December 19, 1941.

A similar notice accompanied FSCC's invitation of April 10 for offers of canned pea futures, which also is reported elsewhere in this issue of the LETTER.

#### **Michigan Canners Announce Spring Meeting**

The spring meeting of the Michigan Canners Association will be held June 1 and 2 at the Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, Mich., according to an announcement by Secretary-Treasurer William Kinnaird.

#### **RUBBER FOR CLOSURES RESTRICTED**

(Continued from page 6943)

in a metal shell. The use of rubber for vacuum packing these articles is considered a luxury today and thus is eliminated in view of the serious shortage of rubber.

Rubber closure manufacturers are believed to have no more than one month's supply of materials on hand since only restricted allotments on a month to month basis have been made available to them.

The terms of the order do not apply to the manufacture, sale, delivery, or use of rubber closures for sealing glass containers designed to be shipped under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act. Text of the order is as follows:

#### **TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE**

CHAPTER IX—WAR PRODUCTION BOARD; SUBCHAPTER B, DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS; PART 1164—RUBBER SEALED CLOSURES FOR GLASS CONTAINERS

##### **Conservation Order M-119**

The fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States has created a shortage in the supply of rubber for defense, for private account and for export; and the following Order is deemed necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense:

##### **1164—Conservation Order M-119**

###### **(a) Definitions**

For the purposes of this Order:

1. "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, governmental corporation or agency, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.
2. "Glass Container" means any bottle, jar or tumbler, made of glass, which is intended for packing, packaging, or putting up products of any kind for sale.
3. "Rubber Sealed Closure" means any covering device for retaining the contents within a glass container, which closure is affixed or sealed to the container by any rubber product or rubber compound, whether such rubber medium be incorporated into the closure, or be used in conjunction with the closure, as is illustrated by a separate rubber sealing ring.

###### **(b) Restrictions upon Manufacture, Sale and Delivery**

1. Beginning ten days after the effective date of this Order, no person shall buy, accept delivery of, or use any rubber product or rubber compound for the manufacture of rubber sealed closures for glass containers intended to be used for the packing of any product listed upon Table I, annexed to this Order, or any other product which the Director of Industry Operations may hereafter designate from time to time by Supplementary Order.
2. Beginning ten days after the effective date of this Order, no person who manufactures rubber sealed closures for glass containers shall sell or deliver to any purchaser any rubber sealed closures for glass containers, unless the purchase order or contract therefor be validated by the purchaser's certification to the seller, endorsed upon the order or contract in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit "A", attached to this Order. The endorsement shall state that the purchaser is familiar with the terms of this Order (in its present form or as it may be amended from time to time) and that during the life of this Order, he will not use any rubber sealed closures purchased from the seller

in violation of its terms. Only one such endorsed certification covering all present and future purchases from a given seller need be furnished by any purchaser to that seller, but no seller shall be entitled to rely on any such certification if he knows, or has reason to believe it to be false.

3. Each person who manufactures such rubber sealed closures for glass containers shall file such reports as the War Production Board may prescribe for the purpose of effective administration of this Order.

**(c) Restrictions upon Purchase, Acceptance of Delivery, and Use**

Beginning thirty days after the effective date of this Order, no person shall buy, accept delivery of, or use any rubber sealed closures for sealing glass containers which shall be packed with any product listed upon Table I, annexed to this Order, or any other product which the Director of Industry Operations may hereafter designate from time to time by Supplementary Order, provided that this Order shall not prevent the purchase, acceptance of delivery, or use, for packing such products in glass containers, of such rubber sealed closures which were completely manufactured on or before the effective date of this Order, or within ten days thereafter, and which cannot be used for another product because of special formula, decoration or packer's label upon the closure.

**(d) Exception**

This Order shall not apply to the manufacture, sale and delivery, or the purchase, acceptance of delivery, and use of rubber sealed closures for sealing glass containers which are to be delivered, pursuant to a purchase order or contract, to any foreign country pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act), to the Army or Navy of the United States, or to such other Governmental Agency as the Director of Industry Operations may designate.

**(e) Miscellaneous Provisions**

(1) **Applicability of Priorities Regulation No. 1.** This Order and all transactions affected thereby are subject to the provisions of Priorities Regulation No. 1 (Part 944) as amended from time to time, except to the extent that any provision hereof may be inconsistent therewith, in which case the provisions of this Order shall govern.

(2) **Records.** All persons affected by this Order shall keep and preserve for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning inventories, production and sales.

(3) **Audit and Inspection.** All records required to be kept by this Order shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Production Board.

(4) **Violations or False Statements.** Any person who willfully violates any provision of this Order, or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this Order may be prohibited from receiving further deliveries of any material subject to allocation, and such further action may be taken as is deemed appropriate, including a recommendation for prosecution under Section 35(A) of the Criminal Code (18 U. S. C. 80).

(5) **Appeal.** Any person affected by this Order who considers that compliance therewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship upon him, or that it would result in a degree of unemployment which would be unreasonably disproportionate compared with the amount of rubber conserved, or that compliance with this Order would disrupt or impair a program of conversion from non-defense work,

may appeal to the War Production Board by letter or other written communication, setting forth the pertinent facts and the reason he considers he is entitled to relief. The Director of Industry Operations may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate.

(6) **Communications.** All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this Order shall, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to:

"War Production Board  
Washington, D. C.

Ref: M-119"

(7) **Effective Date.** This Order shall take effect upon the date of the issuance thereof and shall continue in effect until revoked by the Director of Industry Operations subject to such amendments or supplements thereto as may be issued from time to time by the Director of Industry Operations.

Issued this 9th day of April, 1942.

J. S. KNOWLSON,  
Director of Industry Operations.

**EXHIBIT "A"  
Endorsement**

The undersigned purchaser hereby certifies to the seller herein and to the War Production Board that he is familiar with Conservation Order M-119 (in its present form or as it may be amended from time to time) and that, during the life of such Order, he will not use any rubber sealed closures purchased from the seller pursuant to this or future contracts or orders, in violation of the terms of such Order.

Dated, .....

By .....

TABLE I

Animal food	Pickled mangoes
Beefsteak sauce	Pickled relishes
Candied fruits	Pickled sauces
Candy	Potato products of all kinds
Chili peppers	Powdered skim milk
Chow chow	Salad dressing
Chutney	Sandwich spread, not including meat spreads
Citron peel	Shortening
Cocoa powder	Soups and chowders
Coffee	Spaghetti
Corn-on-the-cob	Spices
Flavoring extract	Sweet potatoes
Greens, including spinach, turnips, etc.	Syrups, including only corn, cane, maple, molasses and sorghum
Honey	Tea
Macaroni	Tobacco
Marshmallow topping	Turnips
Mayonnaise	Vinegar
Nuts	Whole apricots
Peanut butter	Whole carrots
Piccalilli	Whole pears
Pickles, except home style processed	

**Army Invites Canned Fig Futures Bids**

The San Francisco Quartermaster has invited bids on 202,450 dozen No. 10 cans of figs. Bids are to be opened April 20. The invitation specifies that futures only are requested and that bids for spots will not be considered. Packing must be in one of the three styles of export shipping cases—nailed wooden boxes, wire bound wooden boxes or weatherproof solid fiber boxes strapped, specifications for which were published in the LETTER of March 28.



## AMENDMENT CLASSIFIES CANNED SOUPS

### Minimum Dry Solid Weight Prescribed; Can Sizes and Tinplate Percentages Denoted

An amendment of Conservation Order M-81 on tinplate and terneplate to limit the packing of condensed soup in tinplate after June 30 to certain specified kinds was announced April 7 by the Director of Industry Operations, of the War Production Board.

These soups are chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodle, gumbo creole, consomme, bouillon, tomato, asparagus, spinach, fresh green pea, clam or fish chowder, Scotch broth, vegetable, vegetable-vegetarian, pepper pot, oxtail, mock turtle, country style chicken, corn chowder, beef, and vegetable beef.

The amendment specifies the percentages of solids which the above soups are to contain after June 30, 1942.

The amendment also provides that only No. 1 picnic or larger cans may be used, and that canners may use 100 per cent of the tinplate used in the corresponding period of 1941 for packing forms of the soups requiring the addition of water or other liquids. Canners who packaged these soups in "ready-to-serve" form in 1941 may use only 70 per cent of the tinplate consumed for such purposes in the corresponding period of 1941.

Until June 30, canners may not use more tinplate than they did for these soups in the corresponding period of 1941.

Packaging of soups, broths, and chowders other than those provided for by the amendment may not exceed 25 per cent of the 1940 pack before June 30, after which date packing of such products in tinplate is to be discontinued.

Text of the amendment, copies of which the Association distributed to soup canners as soon as issued, is as follows:

Section 1068 (Conservation Order M-81) is hereby amended to read as follows:

(1) Item 1 of Miscellaneous Foods of Table II is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Soups, meaning only the following kinds of soup, which after June 30, 1942, shall contain not less than the specified percentage, by weight, of dry solids from the products listed in Table I or Table II:

*Class A.* Chicken, chicken gumbo, chicken noodle, and gumbo creole, consomme and bouillon—6 per cent.

*Class B.* Tomato, asparagus, spinach, and fresh green pea—7 per cent.

*Class C.* Clam or fish chowders—8 per cent.

*Class D.* Scotch broth, vegetable, vegetable-vegetarian, pepper pot, ox tail, mock turtle, country style chicken, and corn chowder—10 per cent.

*Class E.* Beef, and vegetable beef—12 per cent.

The foregoing kinds of soup may be packed only in No. 1 Picnic or larger cans. For packing during the calendar year 1942 all the foregoing kinds of soups having the percentage of solids above specified, a canner may use 100 per cent of the tinplate which he used during the calendar year 1941 for packing such kinds of soup in a form which required, for serving at the table, the addition of not less than an equal part of water or other liquid; and 70 per cent of the tinplate which he used during the calendar year 1941 for packing such kinds of soup in a ready-to-serve form. All tinplate used by a canner for packing soups, broths

and chowders, pursuant to the succeeding Item shall be deducted from the tinplate quota provided by this paragraph.

(2) Item 2 of Miscellaneous Foods of Table II is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. *Soups, broths and chowders* other than those of the kinds or consistency specified in the foregoing items, 25 per cent of 1940 pack. Not to be packed after June 30, 1942.

(3) This amendment shall be effective from the date of issuance of this order (April 6, 1942) provided that during the interval from the effective date of this order until June 30, 1942, no canner shall use more tinplate for packing the kinds of soup listed in Item 1 hereof than he used for such purposes during the corresponding period of 1941.

## Meaning of Amendment to Sugar Order

Articles appearing in newspapers regarding the issuance by the War Production Board of an interpretation of sugar order M-55 apparently have led many canners to believe that quotas were not to be set on sugar for canners. This interpretation was simply a clarification of the term "canner or processor" as used in that order, and limits the term to the first processing of fruits or vegetables by quick-freezing, cold-packing, canning, or other methods. The question of quotas for canners is still under consideration by the Office of Price Administration.

## GROUP WAREHOUSING IS PLANNED

### Proposal Designed to Provide More Efficient Use of Available Facilities

A group warehousing plan designed to permit more efficient use of storage facilities and to simplify dealings between warehousing companies and government procurement agencies has been worked out by the Office of Defense Transportation, the War Department, and other Government agencies, it was announced April 9.

The plan calls for the pooling of available storage space through emergency warehouse associations formed by public merchandise warehousemen in distribution centers throughout the country.

The plan already is in operation in Kansas City, Mo., where a contract has been signed on behalf of the War Department and a newly-formed Federal Emergency Warehouse Association of Kansas City, made up of 11 local warehousing companies. The ODT's Division of Storage is aiding in the establishment of similar associations in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and other cities where shortages of storage space are expected.

Under the group warehousing plan, a government procurement agency, instead of negotiating separate contracts with a number of individual companies, signs a single contract with a local warehouse association for a large block of space. A single government order may be issued for storage or shipment of materials by different companies. Each company is bonded to the association, to which it bills all charges. The manager of the association in turn bills all charges to the Government.

All group contracts drawn up under the plan will be carefully studied by the ODT to assure that the rates to be

charged, and the terms and conditions of storage, are reasonable. The plan will be conducted on a voluntary basis, all owners of storage facilities in a given locality being given an opportunity to take part in the pool. Under an arrangement agreed to by the Department of Justice, warehouse operators entering into group contracts which have been approved by the ODT during the war emergency will not be subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

By making it possible for government agencies to obtain small units of storage space operated by many different companies, the pooling plan is expected to result in fuller use of existing warehouse facilities, while reducing the need for construction of new facilities to meet expanding war production needs.

The approximately 110,000,000 square feet of public merchandise warehouse space in the United States now is about 80 per cent occupied. Much of the vacant space, however, is located in areas where no government demand for storage facilities has developed. The group warehousing plan is expected to make available to government agencies about 10,000,000 out of the 22,000,000 square feet of space not now occupied.

## SUGAR FOR NON-ACID PRODUCTS

### Laboratory Adopts Plan to Meet Restriction in Supplementary Order M-55-d

Inasmuch as Supplementary Order M-55-d operates to restrict deliveries of refined domestic cane sugar to certain areas adjacent to their refineries, concern has been expressed by canners of non-acid products in certain districts about the possible non-availability of sugar which meets National Canners Association standards. The experience of the Laboratory indicates, however, that it should be possible to obtain suitable sugar in all areas where non-acid products are canned.

In the past the Laboratory has advised that canners of non-acid products purchase sugar under a guarantee that N. C. A. standards will be met. Further, it has been suggested that the canner submit samples of deliveries for the purpose of determining adherence to the guarantee. This procedure has called for the examination of but a single set of samples from a lot.

In certain cases sugar producers have expressed confidence in the bacteriological condition of their product but were not willing to include a guarantee in the purchase contract. As an alternative they have agreed to send samples from warehouse lots, to be shipped after approval. This procedure was not favored by the Laboratory because it did not eliminate altogether the necessity for the examination of check samples and the duplicate examinations increased the seasonal burden of Laboratory work.

An alternate procedure is now suggested to meet the situation created by Supplementary Order M-55-d and canners may arrange with sugar producers to have samples submitted from warehouse lots for examination. The analyses of the sugar will be expedited to the greatest extent possible and as a rule the results of examination will be available two days after the samples are received. On occasion the Laboratory may request that check samples be submitted from shipments.

## TRADE PACT CONSIDERED WITH MEXICO

### State Department Announces Intention to Negotiate Agreement with Bolivia Also

Formal notice of intention to negotiate trade agreements with the governments of Bolivia and Mexico was announced by the Department of State April 4. The announcement was accompanied by a list of products which will come under consideration for the possible granting of concessions to Mexico or Bolivia, respectively, by the United States. Representations which interested parties may wish to make to the Committee for Reciprocity Information need not be confined to the articles appearing on the lists, but may cover any article of actual or potential interest in the import or export trade of the United States with Mexico, or Bolivia, as the case may be, it was stated.

Information and views in writing, and applications for supplemental oral presentation of views must be submitted by May 4 to: The Chairman, Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Bldg., Eighth and E Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. Public hearings will open May 18.

Items of special interest to canners, with the present rate of duty on shipments from Mexico, follow:

Commodity	Present rate
Bottles, vials, jars, ampoules, and covered or uncovered demijohns, and carboys, etc.	
If holding more than one pint.....	1¢ per lb.
If holding not more than 1 pint and not less than 1/2 pint.....	1 1/2¢ per lb.
Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances:	
Tuna.....	45% ad val.
Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in airtight containers weighing with their contents not more than fifteen pounds each):	
Other fish, in bulk or in immediate containers weighing with their contents more than fifteen pounds each (except alewives).....	1 1/2¢ per lb. net weight
Berries, edible, prepared or preserved, but not frozen and not in brine and not dried, desiccated, or evaporated (except blueberries).....	35% ad val.
Pineapples:	
In bulk.....	9/10¢ each
Not in bulk.....	35¢ per crate of 2.45 cu. ft.
Prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.....	1 1/2¢ per lb.
Guava, prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.....	17 1/2% ad val.
Beans, not specially provided for:	
Green or unripe.....	3 1/2¢ per lb.
Black-eye cowpeas, dried, or in brine.....	3¢ per lb.
Peas, green or unripe.....	3.0¢ or 2¢ per lb.
Tomatoes in their natural state.....	3¢ per lb.
Cucumbers in their natural state.....	3¢ per lb.
Squash in its natural state.....	2¢ per lb.
Pimientos, packed in brine or in oil, or prepared or preserved in any manner.....	6¢ per lb.
Fish scrap and fish meal of a grade used chiefly for fertilizers, or chiefly as an ingredient in the manufacture of fertilizers.....	Free
Guayule rubber, crude.....	Free
Shrimps and prawns, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice).....	Free
Shellfish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), or prepared or preserved in any manner (including pastes and sauces), and not specially provided for:	
Abalone.....	Free

In the list of commodities that will be considered in the pact with Bolivia a number of metal ores are enumerated. They include tin ore or cassiterite, and black oxide of tin on which the present rate of duty is free until such time as the United States is producing an amount specified in the Tariff Act of 1930.

### New Construction Barred by WPB Order

The War Production Board issued an order on April 9, effective immediately, prohibiting the start of unauthorized construction projects which use material and construction equipment needed in the war effort. The order exempts from this prohibition projects that will be the property of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission, and certain other agencies of the Federal Government, and also provides for authorization of other construction by the Director of Priorities or by the Director of Industry Operations through issuance of preference ratings for projects that are essential to carrying on the war effort. In the case of expansion of canning plants the application for such authorization is to be made to the War Production Board.

The order does not affect ordinary maintenance and repair work to return a structure to sound working condition without a change of design.

### RULES FOR NUTRITIONAL ADVERTISING

#### Canned Foods Included in National Campaign; Details of Federal Promotion Program

The National Canners Association is participating in the Government's official nutrition program through a canning industry committee, of which Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director of the Research Laboratory, is chairman. The full personnel of the committee will be announced later.

This committee is responsible to the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency which recently announced details of the plan under which companies may use the National Nutrition Theme and the National Nutrition Food Rules in their advertising copy. Canned fruits and vegetables definitely are included in the list of foods whose advertising can be tied up with the Federal nutrition campaign, of which the Theme and Rules are the basis. The Theme is symbolized by the slogan: "U. S. Needs US Strong—Eat Nutritional Food," and the Rules, published in the INFORMATION LETTER for March 7, and repeated here, are as follows:

Milk and milk products—at least a pint for everyone, more for children; or cheese or evaporated or dried milk.

Oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit—or raw cabbage or salad greens—at least one of these.

Green or yellow vegetables—one big helping or more; some raw, some cooked.

Other vegetables, fruit—potatoes, other vegetables or fruits in season.

Bread and cereal—whole grain products or enriched white bread and flour.

Meat, poultry or fish—dried beans, peas or nuts occasionally.

Eggs—at least three or four a week, cooked any way you choose or in "made" dishes.

Butter and other spreads—vitamin-rich fats, peanut butter, and similar spreads.

Then eat other foods you also like.

Both Theme and Rules have been reproduced in poster form and will receive wide distribution through government channels and through reproduction by industries partici-

pating in the campaign. An illustrated pamphlet entitled "How Industry Can Cooperate with the National Nutrition Plan" has been published. The Association will supply copies of this pamphlet to interested members on request.

It contains several layouts adopting the Theme and Rules in graphic form for varying space requirements. Several of these picture the various foods classified in the Rules, and canned products are included in this series of illustrations.

Permission to use both Theme and Rules is confined to advertisements for products included within the Rules and the ODHWS has released the following requirements covering the use canners and other food manufacturers may make of the official Food Rules in their space advertising or printed material:

1. The Official Nutrition Food Rules must be reproduced in their entirety, exactly as illustrated in any one of the approved layouts.

2. The over-all size may be varied to suit individual requirements, but in doing so all units must be kept in the same relationships as to size and sequence as in the design.

3. The Food Rules may be reproduced in one or more colors. When more than one color is used, the foods illustrated may be shown in color provided it is not used to give undue emphasis to any one food, and the form of the illustration is not changed.

4. In food advertising:

a. The Official Nutrition Food Rules may be used in advertising when the food product being featured is one which is included in these Food Rules.

b. This advertisement or printed piece cannot include any other food which is not included in the Official Nutrition Food Rules.

5. In advertising other products:

Advertisers of other products may reproduce the Official Nutrition Food Rules in their space advertising or printed material provided no other copy or illustration appears with them except the message:

#### "CONTRIBUTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE NATIONAL NUTRITION PROGRAM"

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services  
Washington, D. C.

(Signature of Company contributing space or  
advertising piece)

The conditions covering the use of the illustrated National Nutrition Theme are the following:

1. The wording and design of the Theme cannot be changed.

2. It may be reproduced in one or more colors and in any size desired.

3. It may be used in space advertising or printed material when the food product being featured is one which is included in the Official Nutrition Food Rules.

4. The advertisement or printed piece in which this design is used cannot include any other food which is not listed in the Official Nutrition Food Rules.

It is specified also that nothing directly relating to the official National Nutrition Plan may be used either on a product, on a package or a container, or on anything enclosed in such a package.

Borderline cases about which there might be a question can be submitted to the office of the ODHWS.



The following statement has been released by ODHWS to cover ideas for nutritional advertising that are not encompassed in the official formula described above:

Any industrial organization which desires to cooperate with the National Nutrition Plan in some other manner than that specified in the formula outlined, may submit for approval layouts and copy of its proposed advertising. This also applies where some special project is proposed, or where a product or problem raises questions not covered by the formula. It is the desire of the Nutrition Division to cooperate as far as possible with advertisers; it will make every effort to assist industrial organizations in working out logical and approved methods for tying their advertising into the National Nutrition Plan.

It does not seem practical to work out an over-all formula to tie radio advertising into this plan. However, such cooperation is welcomed by the Nutrition Division. Therefore, it will consider sample scripts and suggestions which logically tie in radio endeavors to the National Nutrition Program.

All requests for approval of industrial advertising or sales promotional material tying up with the National Nutrition Plan should be sent to Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Washington, D. C.

### Lindsey Appoints Association War Council

President Carroll E. Lindsey has appointed a War Council of 30 members whose services will be available upon Association and industry problems arising from the war. It is contemplated that the committee's work will be carried on chiefly through subcommittees, as this procedure will make it unnecessary to assemble the entire committee for consideration of a problem that can be satisfactorily handled by a smaller group, with a saving of both time and money. Following is the personnel of the War Council:

James Abernethy, West Pembroke, Maine.  
Herbert J. Barnes, Kaysville, Utah.  
W. E. Beach, Burbank, California.  
W. H. Blaylock, Fort Smith, Arkansas.  
H. L. Cannon, Bridgeville, Delaware.  
A. E. Coddington, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
E. B. Cosgrove, LeSueur, Minnesota.  
H. T. Cumming, Rochester, New York.  
A. C. Dorrance, Camden, New Jersey.  
Alfred W. Eames, San Francisco, California.  
Victor H. Elfendahl, Seattle, Washington.  
Frank Gerber, Fremont, Michigan.  
R. P. Harper, Terminal Island, California.  
Marc C. Hutchinson, Fennville, Michigan.  
Harry A. Irving, San Francisco, California.  
F. L. Jones, Walla Walla, Washington.  
K. K. Mayer, Brighton, Colorado.  
H. E. MacConaughy, San Francisco, California.  
C. D. Morrill, Portland, Maine.  
Art Oppenheimer, Marshalltown, Iowa.  
Howard A. Orr, Circleville, Ohio.  
Robert C. Paulus, Salem, Oregon.  
E. N. Richmond, San Jose, California.  
L. L. Rogers, Milton, Oregon.  
F. A. Stare, Columbus, Wisconsin.  
William B. Stokely, Jr., Indianapolis, Indiana.  
Henry P. Taylor, Walkerton, Virginia.  
E. F. Trego, Hoopston, Illinois.  
C. M. Walters, Chicago, Illinois.  
Lee A. Wheeler, Lake Wales, Florida.

### RULES FOR SEALING SHIPPING CASES

#### Railroad Association Issues Procedures for Both Adhesive and Stitching Operations

Careful sealing of fibre shipping cases has become all-important now because of the heavy loading of freight cars in war time and the prevention of damage, loss, and waste. Recognizing this situation, the Association of American Railroads, in cooperation with the Shippers Advisory Boards, has prepared an educational poster illustrating and describing two methods of sealing fibre boxes for shipping—sealing with adhesives and sealing with metal staples or stitches. The poster, by the use of "right" versus "wrong" illustrations, demonstrates that a careful spreading of adhesive on inner flaps results in a tight, evenly sealed box, whereas when the sealing is so poorly done as to leave gaps between the flaps of the box a loose pack is produced with consequent damage and waste.

The poster enumerates the following points to observe in the proper adhesive sealing of cannery shipping cases:

1. Use a good quality adhesive which sets rapidly and holds.
2. Use a wide smooth brush.
3. Keep pans and brushes clean and free from foreign matter.
4. Cover inner flaps evenly.
5. Make sure top flaps meet. Allow no open spaces.
6. Keep adhesives in a warm room.
7. Apply steady, even pressure long enough to ensure a good "set".
8. If automatic equipment is used, make sure it is adjusted so that final result is a "squared-up" box.

The following points are listed for guidance when boxes are being stapled or stitched:

1. Use staples or stitches broad enough and long enough to clinch properly.
2. Regardless of whether your stapling or stitching equipment is power- or manually-operated, it should be sufficiently adaptable to your requirements.
3. Use enough staples, properly spaced. For best results flaps should be riveted, stapled or stitched not more than 2½ inches apart.
4. Stitching or stapling operations should be governed by type of fibre box being sealed.
5. Again—make sure that equipment is adjusted so that result will be a "squared-up" box.

Surveys have indicated that the needs and benefits of proper stitching are imperfectly understood and little appreciated by many canners. In these days of heavy loading it is considered of extraordinary importance that the canner do everything he can to preserve the strength values of containers and to see that stitching and sealing operations are efficiently performed. Shipping cases are too great an item of canner-cost to be treated carelessly, and they represent a sufficient investment to warrant as full a realization of best performance as can be obtained.

Copies of the posters are being sent to canner-members of the Association. They are suitable for posting in the shipping departments of canning plants. Additional copies may be obtained on request addressed to C. H. Dietrich, executive vice-chairman of the Association of American Railroads, 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

## GREEN AND WAX BEAN ACREAGE

### Reports to Department of Agriculture Indicate Increase of 20 Per Cent

Processors of green and wax beans reporting to the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the acreage intended for 1942 indicate an increase for this season of about 20 per cent over 1941 plantings for canning or other manufacture. If the acreage plans of late March materialize, the 1942 plantings will total 105,500 acres, compared with 88,000 acres planted in 1941 and an average planted acreage of 55,730 acres for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period.

Loss or abandonment of acreage planted to green and wax beans for processing has averaged a und 6 per cent annually during the past 10 years. If an average loss in acreage of 6 per cent occurs in 1942 in line with the 10-year abandonment, a planting of 105,500 acres would result in about 99,200 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1941 is 80,590 acres and the 10-year (1931-40) average harvested acreage is 52,190.

The 10-year (1931-40) average yield of green and wax beans for processing is 1.60 tons per acre. A harvest of 99,200 acres in 1942 with yields in line with the 10-year period of 1.60 tons per acre would give a production of about 158,700 tons for processing. This compares with the revised estimate for 1941 production of 132,160 tons and the average production for the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period of 84,200 tons.

The following table shows the acreage which would result if these late March intentions to contract and plant green and wax beans are carried out in 1942. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season. They are to be considered rather as a guide in making necessary adjustments in acreages before the planting operations actually begin.

States	Planted Acreage (1931-1940)		Intended in 1942	
	average Acres	1941 Acres	Indicated Acres	Per cent of 1941
Maine.....	1,110	1,740	2,240	129
New York.....	7,440	9,100	12,740	140
Pennsylvania.....	2,340	3,600	4,000	111
	10,890	14,440	18,980	131.4
Indiana.....	2,040	1,800	2,120	118
Michigan.....	5,230	6,200	7,600	123
Wisconsin.....	6,680	9,600	12,000	125
	13,950	17,600	21,720	123.4
Delaware.....	1,120	1,650	1,400	85
Maryland.....	9,720	14,300	15,700	110
South Carolina.....	480	650	700	108
	11,320	16,600	17,800	107.2
Tennessee.....	1,940	3,000	3,180	106
Mississippi.....	1,920	2,630	3,000	114
Arkansas.....	2,500	4,000	4,800	120
Louisiana.....	1,250	4,000	5,000	125
	7,700	13,630	15,980	117.2
Colorado.....	1,050	1,050	1,500	143
Utah.....	670	1,020	1,330	130
Washington.....	730	1,400	1,750	125
Oregon.....	1,320	4,100	4,710	115
California.....	640	640	530	83
	4,410	8,210	9,820	119.6
Other States.....	7,460	17,520	21,200	121.0
United States total...	55,730	88,000	105,500	119.9

## Enamel for Glass Container Caps is Limited

The use of enamel coatings for glass container caps was limited on April 6 through the issuance of Conservation Order M-116 by the War Production Board. The order does not prevent the use of enamel on the outside of closures of glass containers used for food for human consumption that are sterilized by heat when the enamel is required to prevent corrosion.

Other exceptions to the order permit (1) the use of enamel to protect lithographed printing used to designate the contents of the container or to indicate the method of removing the closure when other means of conveying such information are impracticable, (2) the use of enamel to coat the exterior surface of electro-plate or blackplate closures, and (3) the use of closures manufactured from tinplate or terneplate coated with enamel prior to April 6.

A further provision of the order states that all persons concerned with the manufacture of closures "shall use their best efforts to effectuate conservation of materials by reducing the dry film weight of enamel coating upon the interior and exterior surfaces of closures, where control of such weight is practicable, to nine-tenths of the weight considered standard practice in the closure and metal cap manufacturing industry in 1940, or less where practicable."

## INTENDED SWEET CORN ACREAGE

### Department of Agriculture Indicates Increase of About 12 Per Cent Over 1941

Reports received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture from processors of sweet corn indicate an intended increase in 1942 above the 1941 planted acreage of about 12 per cent. Should these plans of late March be carried out in the various States, the acreage planted to sweet corn for canning and freezing will total 508,620 acres in 1942, compared with 454,520 acres planted in 1941 and a 10-year (1931-40) average of 333,690 planted acres.

Abandonment of planted acreage because of unfavorable growing conditions has averaged 5.6 per cent annually during the past 10 years. But in two of these 10 years, 1934 and 1936, abandonment was unusually heavy on account of severe drought conditions in many important producing States. The average loss or abandonment for the more recent 5-year period (1937-41) was about 4 per cent.

If an average loss in acreage of 5.6 per cent occurs in 1942 in line with the 10-year abandonment, a planting of 508,620 acres would result in about 480,100 acres for harvest. A loss of 4 per cent in line with the more recent 5-year period would result in about 488,300 acres for harvest. The revised estimate of acreage harvested in 1941 is 439,180 acres and the 10-year average (1931-40) harvested acreage is 318,370 acres.

The 10-year (1931-40) average yield of sweet corn for processing is 2.16 tons per acre. A harvest of 480,100 acres in 1942 with yields in line with the 10-year period of 2.16 tons per acre would give a production of about 1,037,000 tons for processing. Assuming a loss of only 4 per cent in acreage, and an average yield of 2.46 tons per acre, such as was obtained during the recent period 1937 to 1941, a production of fully 1,200,000 tons would result in 1942. The revised estimate of 1941 production is 1,122,500 tons and for



the preceding 10-year (1931-40) period, an average production of 678,300 tons was obtained.

The following table, compiled by the Bureau, shows the acreages which would result if these late March intentions to contract and plant sweet corn are carried out in 1942. Since these plans may be modified before plantings are actually made, they are not to be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season. They are to be considered rather as a guide in making necessary adjustments in acreages before the planting operations actually begin.

States	Planted Acreage		Intended in 1942	
	(1931-1940) Average Acres	1941 Acres	Indicated Acres	Per cent of 1941
Maine.....	11,930	10,500	12,000	114
New Hampshire.....	660	570	630	111
Vermont.....	1,180	1,250	1,400	112
New York.....	19,500	25,500	27,300	107
Pennsylvania.....	7,680	12,200	13,300	109
	40,950	50,020	54,630	109.2
Ohio.....	21,370	29,500	32,500	110
Indiana.....	41,740	62,800	66,000	105
Illinois.....	65,810	70,500	75,500	107
Michigan.....	5,690	2,640	4,000	152
Wisconsin.....	19,320	32,640	60,500	115
Minnesota.....	54,580	73,500	79,400	108
Iowa.....	34,780	45,800	59,000	129
Nebraska.....	4,410	4,200	4,600	110
	247,700	341,580	381,500	111.7
Delaware.....	2,420	1,200	1,700	142
Maryland.....	30,500	38,200	42,000	110
Tennessee.....	2,370	3,100	3,160	102
	35,350	42,500	46,800	110.3
Washington.....	*2,420	5,900	8,550	145
Oregon.....	*2,570	2,500	3,750	150
	4,990	8,400	12,300	146.4
Other States.....	6,200	12,020	13,300	110.9
United States total...	333,600	454,520	508,620	111.9

\* Short-time average.

### Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Supplies of snap and lima beans, tomatoes, and green peas on the fresh vegetable market for the week ending April 4, 1942, were larger than for the corresponding week in 1941, but supplies of spinach remained at the same figure, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits for the week ending April 4, 1942, also were larger than for the same date a year ago.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Apr. 4, 1941	Apr. 4, 1942	Mar. 28, 1942	Apr. 4, 1941	Apr. 4, 1942
Beans, snap and lima.....	47	99	41	2,437	2,403
Tomatoes.....	570	597	596	6,463	7,149
Green peas.....	9	37	70	1,207	1,429
Spinach.....	287	287	247	4,574	5,490
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly..	1,826	1,715	1,773	29,228	29,123
Imports, origin not specified..	57	60	89	2,360	3,707
FRUITS					
	Apr. 4, 1941	Apr. 4, 1942	Mar. 28, 1942	Apr. 4, 1941	Apr. 4, 1942
Citrus, domestic.....	4,300	4,622	4,526	101,480	102,952
Others, domestic.....	89	96	106	49,974	48,609

### SECOND WAR POWERS ACT

#### Principal Provisions in the Law Recently Enacted by the 77th Congress

Of paramount interest in the Second War Powers Act, enacted March 27, 1942 (Public Law 507, 77th Congress), are those provisions which amend and clarify the present priority laws and provide, for the first time, adequate enforcement machinery. The President (or a department, agency, or officer specified by the President) now has the specific power to allocate all production facilities, including tools and equipment, as well as materials. He may further require that any plant accept and fill defense orders in preference to any others which it may have.

New teeth are inserted into the existing priority laws by a provision that any willful violator may be found guilty of a misdemeanor subjecting him to a \$10,000 fine, a year's imprisonment, or both. As an aid to enforcement of the laws, the President may specify that certain records be kept and may make or authorize all investigations he deems necessary. In conducting investigations, new subpoena powers, similar to those accorded the FTC, may be utilized.

The priority laws now contain a further safeguard for those who necessarily default under their contracts by reason of intervening priorities. Under the Act, they are now immune from liability for damages or penalties without regard to the validity or invalidity of the rule or regulation preventing performance. Even if a rule or regulation is, at some later time, judicially invalidated, it will nevertheless serve as an excuse for nonperformance.

The Government was further given more extensive powers over war contractors. Any agency or officer appointed by the President, or the Chairman of the War Production Board, may inspect the plants and audit the books of those having defense contracts. To that end, new subpoena provisions governing the attendance of witnesses as well as the production of documents and records may be employed. The Act makes clear that a "Defense Contract" is "any contract, subcontract, or order placed in furtherance of the defense or war effort" subsequent to the declaration of emergency on September 8, 1939.

By a simple amendment to the existing laws governing the President's power to requisition property, Congress has removed an important restriction which formerly prevented the President from requisitioning machinery or equipment either in actual use or necessary in the operation of a factory or business. As the law now stands, no regard need be given the question whether the machinery or equipment is in actual use or necessary for the operation of a factory or business. It is still, however, essential that before the power to requisition property is resorted to, all other means for obtaining the use of the property must be exhausted.

The Interstate Commerce Commission may now exercise new emergency powers over all motor carriers, either common or contract, similar to the emergency powers it already has over railroads. It may issue priority and allocation orders insuring the movement of necessary and critical materials ahead of less essential materials. It may further, insofar as its actions relate to the war effort and are not in conflict with State provisions governing size and weight of vehicles, issue regulations concerning the equipment, serv-

ice, and facilities of motor carriers even to the extent of requiring joint use of equipment, terminals, and warehouses.

The Secretary of Commerce has been given the power to make special investigations and reports of census or statistical matters which may be needed in connection with the war effort. Any individuals who refuse or willfully neglect to answer questions asked in connection with these investigations may subject themselves to severe criminal penalties. All information obtained from these investigations, or now in the possession of the Department of Commerce, may be made available by the Secretary, subject to regulations issued by the President, to any other branch or agency of the Government for use in connection with conduct of the war.

Strategically important copper and nickel will, under the Act, be preserved for war uses. It is provided that the metallic content of five cent pieces shall be half silver and half copper, and certain governmental officials have been authorized either to vary these proportions or to add other metals in the event the public interest dictates such action. After December 31, 1946, however, the new silver-copper "nickels" will be withdrawn from circulation.

Certain governmental employees or officers need no longer refrain from political activities by virtue of an amendment of the Hatch Act. The amendment exempts from the operation of that Act all part-time officers or employees who serve (other than in a capacity relating to procurement or manufacture of war materials) in connection with the war effort without, or with only nominal, compensation.

The power to acquire real estate or its use is now vested not only in the Secretary of War but also in either the Secretary of the Navy or any officer or agency designated by the President. Further, in the interest of rapid and effective action, personal property either located on or used in connection with the real estate may be acquired in the same proceeding. Minor statutory changes enable the Government to take immediate possession and to make immediate use of any property acquired.

Miscellaneous other provisions are contained in the Act. The Federal Reserve Banks may now directly purchase government securities although formerly they could do so only on the open market. In certain instances, compliance with the navigation and vessel inspection laws may be waived. Free postage for the armed forces of the United States while on active duty has been provided. Aliens honorably serving with the armed forces during the war may acquire United States citizenship without regard to normal qualifications of age, length of residence, and education. The President may now direct the Federal Security Administrator to assign the manpower of the Civilian Conservation Corps for the protection of war industries and vital civilian utilities as well as for the protection of resources subject to forest fire hazards. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to accept gifts of money or property even though the gifts are made on the express condition that the money or property be used for particular war purposes.

The provisions of the Second War Powers Act (with the exception of those concerning the inspection and audit of war contractors, the coinage of silver-copper "nickels," and the naturalization of aliens) will remain in effect only until December 31, 1944, or until some earlier time designated by Congress or the President.

### Solder for Cans Under M-81 Permitted

Sufficient solder to manufacture the cans permitted by Tin Conservation Order M-81 is allowed under terms of Amendment No. 1-a to Order M-43-a, issued April 4 by the War Production Board.

The amendment governs tin conservation in other particulars as well. Terne metal used for terne-plating cans in Order M-81 must be limited in tin content to 15 per cent by weight, according to another of its provisions. Terne metal used to coat long ternes may not contain more than 10 per cent tin by weight.

Partial text of the amendment is as follows:

(a) Subparagraph (c) (2) (ii) of Section 1001.2 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(ii) To tin plating, terne plating with terne metal as limited in tin content by paragraph (b) (2) (vi), hot tinning, electro-plating or soldering with solder as limited in tin content by paragraph (b) (2) (iii), of materials used in cans, containers, caps or closures for packing, packaging or putting up products of any kind within all the applicable provisions, limitations and restrictions of supplementary order M-21-e, conservation orders M-81 and M-104, and any other or further order of direction of the Director of Industry Operations.

### RAW PRODUCTS RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

#### Wartime Starter Solutions for Tomatoes

Because the ingredients of some of the best starter solutions tested in past years are no longer available, an effort has been made by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station to determine the usefulness of substitute materials that are easily obtainable. The results on tomatoes are presented in a recent issue of *Farm Research* in order to assist growers in 1942 to meet the problem created by the war shortage of materials formerly recommended. A series of tests of emergency starter solutions was made during the winter of 1941-42 in the greenhouses at Geneva using two soil types. The results furnish a reliable guide in regard to effective starter solutions, the kinds and ratios that may be safely used, and the rates of application.

Reference: Wartime Starter Solutions to Meet Present Emergency, *Farm Research* Vol. 8, No. 2, April, 1942, New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva. Copies available to members on request to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

### Wisconsin Entomologists Issue Pea Aphid Report

A comprehensive discussion of nearly every phase of the aphid control problem was distributed as a 16-page mimeographed report at the Cannery School held at the University of Wisconsin in March.

The data presented by the Wisconsin entomologists indicate their findings with regard to such questions as the following: What is the smallest per cent of rotenone that has given consistent control of aphid? What dusting equipment has given best results? Is there a relation between soil fertility and aphid populations? At how low a temperature can dusting be done with good results? Do humidity and soil moisture influence effectiveness of aphid dusting? Is dust velocity important? What are the best diluents for rotenone dusts? What is the best rate and

method of application? What wind velocities limit effectiveness of dust applications?

Reference: "The Problem of Pea Aphid Control," University of Wisconsin, Madison. Copies available on request to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

### Increasing Production of Cannery Peas

As an aid to increasing the production of peas for canning and thus helping to meet the goals set by the Government for this commodity, the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University has recently issued a four-page War Emergency Bulletin discussing varieties, seed treatment, inoculation, fertilizers, rate and date of planting, weeds, diseases, insects, and harvesting.

Reference: Cannery Peas, War Emergency Bulletin 4, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca. Copies available to members on request to the Association's Raw Products Bureau.

### Appeal Board Created on Truck Rationing

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, on April 8 announced establishment of a special appeal board in Washington, D. C., to consider appeals from decisions of the ODT's local allocation offices under the commercial-vehicle rationing program.

The special board has been set up pending creation of local appeal boards in the field.

Members of the board are M. V. Fredehagen, liaison officer, Board for Civilian Protection, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.; W. Foster Banks, president, Motor Haulage Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. B. Pymer, secretary-treasurer, The City Baking Company, Baltimore, Md.

Rationing of all types of new trucks, truck tractors and trailers, under the terms of General Conservation Order M-100, has been in effect since March 9. The program is administered jointly by the ODT and the War Production Board.

### No Tractor Tires if Steel Wheels Available

Owners of farm tractors will not be granted certificates for the purchase of tires for use on tractors that were originally fitted with steel wheels but now are fitted with rubber tires where steel wheels are locally available and can be put back into service, according to a letter sent State rationing administrators on April 6 by the Office of Price Administration. However, where the vehicle already is on rubber tires and no substitute wheels are available, certificates will be issued in the regular manner.

OPA also has announced that purchase certificates will not be issued to replace mud and snow tires now on vehicles, except under the conditions that ordinarily govern the issuance of tire certificates.

Another announcement states that there is no objection to the issuance of purchase certificates for new tires of obsolete sizes to List B vehicle owners who have changed wheels and rims to permit use of such sizes.

### CIVIL WAR CANNED FOOD PRICES

#### Ledger of Pioneer Firm Shows 1864 Corn and Peaches Higher Priced than Lobster

An item of interesting historical lore, dealing with canned foods prices during an earlier conflict—the War between the States—has been unearthed by Clarence Stewart, of the Muirson Label Co., who makes it available for publication in the INFORMATION LETTER. Mr. Stewart submits a photograph of an old ledger entry from the old records of Kemp, Day & Company, of New York City, a pioneer canning and brokerage firm. The ledger shows that in 1864 No. 1 canned lobster was selling at \$2.75 per dozen whereas No. 2 corn was selling at \$5 a dozen and No. 2 peaches at \$6.

Other interesting prices shown for that period are the following:

	Price per dozen
No. 1 peas.....	\$3.50
No. 2 peas.....	6.00
(B) pineapple*.....	4.50
No. 2 asparagus.....	6.00
Pinto, tomato catsup.....	1.50
No. 1 milk.....	4.50
(B) peaches*.....	4.50
No. 2 asparagus.....	6.00

\* (B) is believed to indicate a small-sized can of those times.

According to Earl Chapin May's "The Canning Clan", Kemp, Day & Co. was not only the parent food brokerage house of the country, but an operator in those days of canning plants in New York City and Portland, Me. The firm trained such industry leaders as the Cobbs of New York State and Sidney Thursby, who died in 1921 after succeeding founder Aaron Kemp II as head of the company. It was the late Mr. Thursby who photographed the ledger page from which the above price figures were taken.

Records of this firm furnish not only an interesting contrast with today's price conditions, but an equally interesting similarity between canning industry activity during the Civil War and the current conflict. "The Canning Clan" contains the following excerpt from a brochure Kemp, Day & Co. sponsored at the time of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition:

During the late war in this country, the business of the firm assumed large proportions, and for a time the capacities of the manufactory were taxed to the utmost, and yet failed to supply the demand of the army and navy and Sanitary Commission (*forerunner of the American Red Cross*). The sutler trade (*forerunner of the present-day army canteen*) also demanded an immense supply of hermetically sealed goods of every kind, and toward the close of the war the Commissary Department of the army bought largely. The navy consumed canned beef and tomatoes, which latter were largely used as anti-scorbutics.

### Editorial on Liquid Can Size Measure

Labeling it "An Untimely Proposal", the Journal of Commerce on March 31 published the following editorial on H. R. 6784, can-size measure introduced by Congressman Andrew L. Somers, and now before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures:

Shortages of processing equipment and customary container materials have forced many changes in food product



packaging. Some manufacturers have been compelled to withdraw entire lines of some food specialties, while drastic changes in packaging and limitation of container sizes have occurred in the case of others.

With the industry thus affected in a war year in which food processors are being called upon to increase production of staple products, the injection of unneeded regulatory measures is at least untimely. Such a measure is H. R. 6784, recently introduced by Congressman Andrew L. Somers, and now before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, proposing Federal standard weights and measures for packaged foods.

The existing Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act requires that foods be labeled to declare their net weight, measure, or numerical count, with incidental exceptions. The provisions of this statute adequately protect the consumer. The Federal Trade Commission is clothed with ample powers to prevent fraud and misrepresentation in the sale of foods. The War Production Board regulations have effectively limited the number and types of containers which may be used for the packing of many foods during the war emergency. Thus, for all practical purposes, the food container problem is adequately controlled at this time.

The food trades, in common with other industries, are operating under drastic war curbs and expense. Even for vital purposes, new production machinery is difficult to obtain. The proposed standards set up by H. R. 6784, which would require retooling and re-equipping of food factory production lines, would needlessly disrupt production, subject processors to unwarranted expense, and impose a demand upon equipment manufacturers which could not be met, save at great expense to the war effort.

While the question of simplification of food packaging has gained some converts among manufacturers, and a pronounced trend in that direction has been hastened by the war, the present is not the time for arbitrary standardization which might impede the war effort and impose insurmountable handicaps upon some food manufacturers.

### Fruit Cocktail Hearing to Reopen May 11

For the purpose of receiving additional evidence on the original proposals for a standard of quality and fill of container for canned fruit cocktail, the Federal Security Agency has announced that the public hearing held in January will be reopened on May 11. Testimony and evidence will not be received on the proposal for a definition and standard of identity. The hearing will be held in room 3106, South Building, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### Export Price Policies Announced

Export problems and policies as they relate to the prices of domestic commodities and products destined to be sold to friendly foreign countries were outlined in a joint memorandum issued April 6 by the Office of Price Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare.

The memorandum summarized the functions of OPA and BEW as regards exports; gave a seven-point "OPA export price policy" and outlined the machinery established for close collaboration between the two agencies in connection with export ceiling prices.

### Stocks and Shipments of Pitted Red Cherries

Stocks of pitted red cherries in canners' hands on April 1, 1942, amounted to 48,811 cases of 2's and 45,573 cases of 10's, as compared with 336,733 cases of 2's and 190,674 cases of 10's on April 1 last year, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. Shipments during March, 1942, amounted to 131,671 cases (2's and 10's) compared with 293,289 cases during March, 1941.

### Summary of 1941 Pacific Salmon Pack

The 1941 pack of canned salmon in the Pacific, including United States and Alaska, but excluding Japan and the Soviet for which figures are not available, totaled 7,831,629 cases, as compared with 5,605,006 in 1940, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The pack figures are on the basis of 48 one-pound cans to the case. This is the largest combined pack for these two sections since the 8,965,177-case pack of 1936.

Of the total, 6,932,040 cases were packed in Alaska and 899,589 in the Pacific Coast States. The Alaska total is 66,577 cases higher than the preliminary total of 6,865,463 cases previously estimated by the Fish and Wildlife Service and reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for November 8, 1941.

The following table presents a summary of the U. S. and Alaska packs by species, for 1940 and 1941:

	1940	1941
Chinook or king.....	264,388	363,182
Blueback, red, or sockeye.....	1,056,193	1,308,715
Silver or coho.....	383,706	457,546
Humpback or pink.....	2,024,774	4,809,288
Chum or keta.....	937,514	860,312
Steelhead trout.....	38,431	32,646
Total, U. S. and Alaska.....	5,605,006	7,831,629

### Unsold Stocks of Canned Salmon

Unsold stocks of canned salmon on March 31, 1942, amounted to 57,923 actual cases, compared with 363,207 cases on March 31, 1941, and 130,000 cases on February 28, 1942, according to statistics compiled by the Association of Pacific Fisheries.

The figures for both years, shown in the table below, which presents details on unsold stocks, are based on reports from firms which packed 99 per cent of each year's pack:

Grades or varieties	Tails (1 lb.)	Flats (1 lb.)	Halves (8 doz.)	Total Mar. 31, 1942	Total Feb. 28, 1942	Total Mar. 31, 1941
Chinooks or Kings:						
Fancy Red.....		217	5,360	5,616	7,500	25,587
Standard.....		280	6,064	6,953	10,208	14,067
Pale.....	8	5	12	25	432	5,002
White.....					278	2,434
Puget Sound Sockeyes.....		2,370	8,350	10,000	16,310	26,653
Alaska Reds.....	1,098	784	159	2,041	3,284	84,193
Coho, Silvers, Med. Reds.....			1,462	*1,462	*2,407	45,749
Pinks.....	16,540		67	16,607	40,184	111,201
Chums.....	9,806		856	10,752	47,800	43,138
Bluebacks.....			2,273	2,273		455
Steelheads.....			1,294	1,294	1,519	3,696
Total.....	27,542	3,695	26,686	57,923	130,111	363,207

\* Note: Does not include Coho tails.